



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 10 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good, the prevalent disease being malarial fever. The death rate during the week was 0.671 per 1,000. Two foreign vessels and 5 coasting vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were inspected and passed and 2 passed without inspection. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 5 certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, November 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended November 17, 1900:

During this week 9 vessels have arrived and 8 bills of health have been issued. Three deaths have occurred but none of a quarantinable disease.

Puerto Padre.—Three vessels arrived and 3 departures. No deaths.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 7 vessels and 9 bills of health issued. Deaths, 4.

Baracoa.—Reports show 3 arrivals and 3 departures. One death.

No report from Mayari and Banes on account of interrupted communications.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantnamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba under my command, for the week ended November 17, 1900:

Santiago.—Twenty-two deaths were reported for this period, an increase of 8 over the previous week, making the death rate 26.6 per 1,000. The chief causes of deaths were the following: Tuberculosis, 4; malarial fever, 6; pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 2; enteritis, 2; nephritis, 1; other causes, 6; total, 22.

On November 13, 1900, the Norwegian steamship *Heim* was disinfected prior to sailing to Mobile, Ala.

November 15, 1900, the provisional flag steamship *Julia* was disinfected prior to sailing for Porto Rico. Twenty-four passengers, embarking on this vessel, were certified to as immunes and their baggage disinfected by steam.

I inclose report of vital statistics of Santiago de Cuba for the month of October, 1900.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 4 deaths from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; infantile tetanus, 1; septicæmia, 1; total, 4. Population, 14,464; death rate, 14.38.